THE HISTORY OF THIS WAR.

Mr. J. P. KENNEDY, the distinguished candidate to represent the city of Baltimore in the next Congress, is performing a most acceptable service in placing before his late (and it is to be hoped fu ture) constituents a view of the origin, history, and character of the War with Mexico, which, as far as we have read of it, and now give to our readers as follows, we pronounce to be unanswerable.

To the Citizens of the Fourth Congressional District, and particularly to the Mechanics and Workingmen of that District of both political parties.

My subject is now the Mexican war. I mean to devot this and one or two other letters to that subject, for two reasons: First, that, intrinsically, it is a very important topic to the people of the United States just now; and, second, be cause there has been a great deal of studied and perverse mis representation spread abroad in regard to it, with a view to bring the Whigs into disesteem, and to cover up and conceal a very awkward political blunder made by Mr. Polk. The outcry, however, has not yet hurt the Whigs in the opinion of any judicious man, nor has it been very successful in hiding Mr. Polk's delinquencies from the public. Some men seem to think that to slander the Whigs is the best way to screen the President. Mr. Polk himself has set the example in his last annual message, in which he intimates that any man who will not adopt his opinion about the origin of the war is a traitor. A traitor for not believing what he (the President) announces to be a fact ! Some of "the organs" repeat this miserable slang. One of them says, for instance, the treason of Benedict Arnold is nothing" compared to this refusal of the Whigs to believe Mr. Polk-for that is the amount of it. When men write and publish such drivelling nonsense as this, it only shows what a contemptuous opinion they have for those whom they expect to believe them.

I intend to give you a history of the origin of the pres war, which I shall take as much as possible from the official records of the country, and from the recorded opinions and proceedings of the most distinguished leaders of the Demo cratic party. These I shall endeavor to lay before you in the simplest and clearest narrative I can give. You will then be able to judge for yourselves whether the Whigs are right or wrong in what they have said and done about this war.

It is proper, therefore, before I begin the narrative, that should explain to you what have been and are the opinions and resolves of the Whigs in regard to the war. I will do this in a few words :

First. The Whig party believe that whatever wrong or injuries Mexico may have done to this country-and we do not deny they were many-still the President had no right to make war upon Mexico without the consent of Congress, to whom the war-making power exclusively belongs.

Second. That the present war did not begin by of Mexico, as Mr. Polk declared, but began by the act of Mr. Polk himself, in ordering an army to march into territory un der the jurisdiction of Mexico, for the acquisition of which our Government had proposed to open negotiations with Mexico, in the hope of being able to purchase it from that

Third. The Whigs have held and still hold the opini (notwithstanding the manner this war was commenced) that, being commenced, their duty was to give to the administra-tion all the supplies of men and money which it might ask for to prosecute the war to a successful termination; and, in accordance with this opinion, they have voted for every thing asked for that purpose by the Government, and will continu so to vote, if the war is to be continued.

The Whigs, in common with the whole country, feel grateful pride in the gallantry of our soldiers and in the glorious success of their arms. In proof of their willingness to encounter the perils and sacrifices of the war, they have furnished their share-and more than their share-of the bravest officers and men to the army. Without, therefore, boasting to be more putriotic than their opponents, they treat with be coming scorn all attempts to represent them as wanting in love of country, or in any just appreciation of its true glory. These are the views and sentiments of the Whigs, every

where announced and acted upon. I now proceed to show upon what foundation their opinion have been formed in regard to Mr. Polk's conduct in the ori-

This will require that I should recall a few facts connecte with the annexation of Texas. The treaty for the annexation was made at Washington on the 12th of April, 1844. This treaty was rejected by the Senate on the 8th of June follow- In the course of the speech he goes further, and says ing, by a vote of 35 to 16-Messrs. Benton and Wright both

I have given these two names because they may be consi dered undisputed leaders of the Democratic party.

What were their objections to this treaty ' I shall presently quote their own words to show what their objections were : but before I do so, it is necessary to say a word as to the

geographical divisions of Mexico. It has never been denied by any one that the river Nueces from the province of Tamaulipas, through which latter proits capital. This was the old boundary. And when Mexico, in 1824, formed her confederation of nineteen States, Tamaulipas became one State and Texas another, with the same the Potomac separates Virginia from Maryland. In 1835 the confederation was broken up by Santa'Anna. Tamaulipas and the other States joined the new Government, but Texas refused, revolted against that Government, and declared her independence as a separate State. That independence she secured by the battle of San Jacinto, in 1836.

A few months after the battle of San Jacinto, the Congress of Texas determined to enlarge their boundaries, and accordingly passed a law by which they declared their boundary on the west to be the Rio Grande, from its mouth to its source, thence due north to the 42d degree of latitude; and from that point along the boundary of the United States to the Gulf of Mexico. This boundary, as you will see by looking at the map-which I hope you will do-extends far beyond the limits of the State of Texas as it was known to the Mexican Confederation, and takes in a large part of four Mexican provinces which have never revolted against that Government, nor ever been conquered by Texas. These four provinces are Tamanlipas, Coahuila, Chihuahua, and New Mexico.

What right Texas had to extend her boundary over he neighbors has never been explained. I find that she even had it in contemplation to take the whole of California into her empire. She only did not do this because it was not convenient. My authority for this fact is a matter of public record. In August, 1836, General Jackson sent Mr. Henry M. Morfit to Texas, as an agent on the part of this Government, to inquire what was doing, and particularly to look after the subject of annexation. This gentleman wrote several despatches to the Government which have been published by Congress. In one of these he writes : " The political limits of Texas proper, ' previous to the last revolution, were the Nueces river on the west : along the Red river on the north : the Sabine on the east, and the Gulf of Mexico on the south."

Then on the 27th of August, in the same year, he writer further: "It was the intention of this Government, immediately after the battle of San Jacinto, to have claimed from the Rio Grande along the river to the 30th degree of lati-'tude, and thence due west to the Pacific. It was found, however, that this would not strike a convenient point in " California , that it would be difficult to control a wandering population so distant, and that the territory now determine upon would be sufficient for a young Republic."

These letters may be found in the documents of the Hot of Representatives, No. 35, 2d session of the 24th Congress. So, it appears, from this gentleman's researches, that the only reason why Texas was not made to embrace California was a mere matter of convenience, and that she had determined what she was about to take from the four provinces I have

stioned above was quite sufficient for a young Republic. have shown you what Mr. Morfit, the agent of our Govent in Texas, reported to the Department at Washington, in regard to the question of the boundary of the new Republic. Texas was, at that moment, in the flush of extravaion for the victory of San Jacinto, which was won time before Mr. Morfit arrived, and she manisuld assume what boundary she pleased.

In point of right, her ion could only extend over the territory that had revolted, and which had sustained itself against the force of Mexico; that is to say, over the territory belonging to the old State of Texas. Tamaulipas had not re volted, neither had Coahuila, nor Chihualua, nor New Mexico, nor had any portion of these States been conquered by Texas in the war. The extension of her boundary, there fore, over any part of the territory belonging to these State was a mere nullity, just as much so as if Maryland were to pass an act in her Legislature extending the limits of this State to the James river. And if Texas had chosen to in clude California, as Mr. Morfit tells us she thought of doing her right to that region would not have been a whit less subtantial than it was to the Rio Grande.

We may now come back to tife treaty of annexation, and we shall be able to understand why Mr. Benton and Mr. Wright voted against it. The language of the 1st article o that treaty, so far as relates to the cession, is as follows:

"The Republic of Texas, acting in conformity with the vishes of the people and every department of its Government, edes to the United States all its territories, to be held by them in full property and sovereignty."

Now, when this treaty came into discussion in the Senate Mr. Benton took a leading part, and made a speech, which was very carefully studied, and which may be justly said to be distinguished for its ability. In that speech he uses the following language :

"In a poor letter which I lately published on the subject Texas, and in answer to a letter from the members of the Tex an Congress, a copy of which was published without my knowledge, while the original has not yet come to hand; in this poor letter I took occasion to discriminate between the old province of Texas and the new Republic of Texas, and to show that the latter includes what was never any part of Texas, but a part of the present department and former province of New Mexico, and parts of other departments of the Mexican Republic. To discriminate between these two Texases, and to show to my fellow-citizens that I took the trouble to look at the Texas question before I decided it, and subjected my mind to the process of considering what I was about bee I spoke, I wrote as follows:
"With respect to Texas, her destiny is fixed. Of cour

I, who consider what I am about, always speak of Texas as I, who consider what I am about, always speak of Texas as constituted at the time of the treaty of 1819, and not as constituted by the Republic of Texas, comprehending the capital and forty towns and villages of New Mexico, now and always as fully under the dominion of the Republic of Mexico, as Quebec and all the towns and villages of Canada Mexico, as Quebec and all the towns and villages o are under the dominion of Great Britain. It is of this Texas—the old Spanish Texas—of which I always speak: and of her, I say, her destiny is fixed! Whatever may be the fate of the present movement, her destination is to return to

**I adhere to this discrimination between the two Texases, and now propose to see which of the two we are asked by the President of the United States to incorporate into the American Union.

He then read the first article of the treaty, which I have quoted above; and, after some further remarks to show that the Texas proposed to be annexed was that described in the act of the Texan Congress, he proceeded to say :

" From all this it results that the treaty before us, beside the incorporation of Texas proper, also incorporates into our Union the left bank of the Rio Grande, in its whole extent, from its head spring, near the South Pass in the Rocky Mountains, to its mouth in the Gulf of Mexico, four degree south of New Orleans, in latitude 26. It is a 'grand' olitary river,' almost without affluents or tributaries. Its source is in the region of eternal snow; its outlet in the clime of eternal flowers. Its direct course is 1,200 miles; its actual run about 2,000. This immense river, second on our cont nent to the Mississippi only, and but little inferior to it in length, is proposed to be added, in the whole extent of its left bank, to the American Union! and that by virtue of a treaty for the re-annexation of Texas! Now, the real Texas which we acquired by the treaty of 1803, and flung away by the treaty of 1819, never approached the Rio Grande except near its mouth! while the whole upper part was settled by the Spaniards, and great part of it in the year 1684, just one hun dred years before La Salle first saw Texas! All this upper part was then formed into provinces, on both sides of the river, and has remained under Spanish or Mexican authorit ever since. These former provinces of the Mexican vice-royalty, now departments of the Mexican Republic, lying on both sides of the Rio Grande, from its head to its mouth, we now propose to incorporate, so far as they lie on the left bank of the river, into our Union, by virtue of a treaty of reannexation with Texas.'

Mr. BENTON then went on to show what provinces this lin ncludes, their population, their towns, cities, &c. :

"These," he says, "in addition to the old Texas-ther Parts of four States—these towns and villages—these people and territory—these flocks and herds—this slice of the Republic of Mexico, two thousand miles long and some hundreds broad—all this our President has cut off from its mother empire, and presents to us and declares it is ours till the Senate rejects it! He calls it Texas! and the cutting off he calls re-annexation! Humboldt calls it New Mexico, Chihuahua, Conhuila, and Nuevo Santander, (now Tamaulipas,) and th ivilized world may qualify this re-annexation by the applica tion of some odious and terrible epithet."

"The treaty, in all that relates to the boundary of the Ric Grande, is an act of unparalleled outrage on Mexico. These extracts are made from a copy of Mr. BENTON'S

speech delivered in the Senate of the United States on the 16th, 18th, and 20th of May, 1844, as revised by himself and published in the Congressional Globe.

Mr. CALBOUN, the Secretary of State, attempted to repel these charges brought against his treaty, by referring to his despatches both to Mr. Shannon and to Mr. Green, who were was always the boundary which divided the province of Texas the agents of our Government at that time in Mexico-to show that we never meant to claim the territory embraced in vince the Rio Grande runs into the Gulf-Matamoros being the act of the Congress of Texas, but that, on the contrary, we were very desirous to open a friendly negotiation with Mexico for the purchase of such a boundary as would be most convenient. To express this purpose to the Mexican boundary, to wit, the Nueces, separating one from the other, as Government, Mr. Calhoun wrote to Mr. Green on the 19th of April, 1844-

"You are enjoined by the President to assure the Mexican Government that it is his desire to settle all questions between the two countries which may grow out of this treaty, or any ther cause, on the most liberal and satisfactory terms, 18 CLUBING THAT OF BOUNDARY.

This declaration, however, did not satisfy the Senate. They were not willing to give any sanction to such a claim as the words of the treaty covered. Mr. Walker endeavored to persuade them, and so did Mr. Woodbury, that the treaty could nly convey what actually belonged to Texas, and, therefore, that it would be void as regarded the territory to which Texas after he had surrendered his sword." ad no right. But both of these gentlemen made arguments favor of the claim to the Rio Grande, thus foreshadow ng what Mexico might expect if the treaty should be ratified and so the Senate rejected the treaty by the decisive vote have mentioned.

In the course of these proceedings upon the question annexation, Mr. BENTON still more explicitly expressed his views of the character of the act by offering the following re

** That the incorporation of the left bank of the Rio de Norte into the American Union, by virtue of a treaty with Texas, comprehending, as the said incorporation would do, a part of the Mexican departments of New Mexico, Chihusina, Coahuila, and Tamaulipas, would be an act of direct ag ression upon Mexico, for all the consequences of which t nited States would stand responsible.

Mr. WRIGHT took no part in the debate upon this question in the Senate. He voted with Mr. BENTON against the trea ty, and, upon his return to New York after the close of the sea sion, he made a speech at Watertown, in which he stated his reasons for his vote

"I felt it my duty," he remarked in that speech, "to against the ratification of the treaty for the annexation. I believe ed that the treaty, from the boundaries that must be implied from it, embraced a country to which Texas had no er which she had never asserted jurisdiction, and which she had no right to cede." "It appeared to me, then," he con tinued, "if Mexico should tell us, "We don't know you, we have no treaty to make with you,' and we were left to take possession by force, we must take the country as Texas had ceded it to us: and, in doing that, we must do injustice to Mexico, and take a large portion of New Mexico, the people of which have never been under the jurisdiction of This to me was an insurmountable barrier; I could not place the country in that position."

This is the language of eminent Democrats upon the que tion of the Texan boundary, I purposely abstain from col-

I think you will not be satisfied, from the speeches and documents I have quoted, that Messrs Bearron, Whigher, and Calhoun, all three, have distinctly avowed their conviction that Texas had no right to cede to us the territory which borders upon the Rio Grande, and that, consequently, by no cession from Texas could we obtain any just claim to that

In the new letter I will show you upon what grounds Texas nitted into the Union. J. P. KENNEDY.

THE LATE BATTLES IN MEXICO.

From a private letter, written by a gentleman of he army after the battles near Mexico of the 19th and 20th August, the Missouri Republican has been permitted to make the following interesting extracts, which will enable the reader more vividly to conceive the sanguinary character of those engagements, and the immense sacrifice of men which this war has brought upon us. The letter is dated at San Augustin on the 25th of August :

" Our arms are again victorious, but at a fearful cost life and blood. We have lost one thousand in killed and wounded, and among the killed are the best officers of the army. Captain CAPRON and Captain BURKE are with the buried, having been killed dead at the storming of Churubusco,

where we lost in three hours seven hundred officers and men. "On the 19th our division advanced upon the enemy in sition at Contreros, their first work, defended by ten thousand men, with twenty-two pieces of artillery, and admirably entrenched.

"The advanced guard was commanded by Capt. Roberts and Capt. Porter, and by them the attack was commenced. Capt. Roberts deployed in front of their battery, about one usand yards from their lines, and advanced steadily under the fire of shells, round, grape, and canister shot, driving in all their pickets and skirmishers, and took his position under shelter of a cover of rocks and a deep ravine, about two hundred yards from their first line of batteries and breastworks, where he remained until the rest of the division and Gen. Quitman's suporting command had come up to join the attack. It was found impossible, in consequence of the nature of theground, considered impassable by the Mexicans, to form the order of battle and assault the works until morning, our men having nade a long march, and having labored for hours in making oads and hauling artillery and ammunition. The whole army took cover within musket range of the enemy, who pourd upon us all the time their fire from ten thousand musket and slept on our arms during the night.

"At two o'clock in the morning, under cover of darkne and rain, our positions were taken, and at seven the assault was made. The works were all carried by the bayonet in less than an hour, and the ten thousand Mericans put to perfect rout. The scene cannot be described; eight hundred and fifty Mexicans were dead upon the feld, between three and four hundred were wounded, and fiteen hundred taken prisoners: and their twenty-two pieces of artillery, and great quantities of ammunition and other naterial of war, captured. Our loss in killed and wounled here was less than two hundred. Capt. Hanson, of the 7th infantry, and Lieut. Johnston, of the 1st artillery, were the only officers killed. We pushed forward to this place in pursuit of the retreating enemy, when the Lancers made a stand, and continued to fire upon us through the roads and felds up to Churubusco, where the most terrible battle ever bught on this continent took place. This assault by the byonet has redeemed the impeached valor of the Mexican army. Gen. Twiggs's, Gen. Worth's, and Gen. Pillow's divisions were all concentrate here, and for two hours and a half every man was brought under the fire of the works. The strength of this position can hardly be conceived. We had but one approach, water surrounding it on all sides but one. This approach was defended by twenty-five thousand men, behind the most approved field-works, of great strength, and seemingly inpregnable. Of course they were carried, but the fields and works, covered with between three and four thousand killed and wounded on both sides, showed the terrible cost. Fifty of our officers were killed and wounded

"Before Gen. Worth had joined our division in this ack, he had stormed and carried the works at San Antonio, with no little loss. You may well imagine that our division was too much exhausted and cut to pieces to push on further We had been fighting some eight hours, and had marched nearly eight miles; all were worn out with hunger, thirst, and fatigue. As for myself, I had eaten nothing but the half of a hard biscuit for forty-eight hours. Ges. Worth's division, more fresh, pushed on, and stormed and carried another strong fort before dark, within one mile of the city gates. Captain Phil. Kearny lost an arm here, but he is doing well, and is in no danger. He was greatly distinguished, and has covered himself with glory. "The 20th of August, 1847, will be a day never to be for

otten. Its history is written in blood, and the halo of glory that it wreathes upon the arms of our country is too deeply asanguined with the blood of Americans, to rejoice the army that has covered itself with imperishable renown. Our camp is filled with mourning, and the reflection that the greater grief is yet to be carried to the hearths and homes of those who have fallen is too sad for utterance. What a carnage for a single day! The sun that rose on the 20th shed its lee; and perhaps throughout all Bremen there was not an glad light upon seven thousand men, full of life and hope, old woman or child who did not know of the arrival of the corses when night closed in! The day was tumultuous, re-

" Of course, all the ordnance of the four positions that were assaulted were captured, and with them ammunition and stores of every kind. We have three thousand prisoners-among them ex-President Annaya-the commanding general of the army, (Rincon,) and ten other general officers. We hardly now what to do with our prisoners and stores. Some forty leserters from our army are among the prisoners, who will be hanged, so soon as we can have a military commission conrened for their trial. Several Mexican officers, parolled at Cerro Gordo, are also prisoners—they will swing with the

"You will now ask, what is to be the result of all this A question I am not able to answer. The Mexicans agreed to a truce, with a view to appoint commissioners to negotiate peace. An armistice was yesterday agreed upon for that ourpose, and I trust in God that peace will follow immediately. Having destroyed the main approaches to and defences of the city, it will be an easy matter to march into it, should hostilities be renewed.

" Major Mills was killed, his horse having run off with him and carried him into the enemy's works, where he was lanced

Under date of the 27th, it is said : "The prospect of pea orightens : I shall be at home in January, I believe.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT .- Mrs. STEAD, an English lady, from Yorkshire, in company with her son-in-law, two daugh ters, two grandchildren, and a servant, arrived at Rocheste ters, two grandchildren, and a servant, arrived at Rochester (N. Y.) on Thursday last upon the Eastern emigrant train. The son-in-law left the females in the car and went to the depot to make some inquiries about going West. While he was absent, the person who sweeps the cars went into the one occupied by Mrs. Stead and her daughters, and told them to out, and while Mrs. S. was stepping from the platform the engineer started the cars backward, the sudden motion of which threw her across the track between the cars, and before she could rise two wheels passed over her, crushing her body and left arm in a most shocking manner, and causing her

death almost instantly. Her age was about 48 years. THE HARRISBURG BRIDGE.-The Harrisburg Bridge, which was swept away by the great freshet of 1846, was ope ed for general travel on Monday last, and quite a number wagons and carriages have since passed over it, which is suffiwagons and carriages have since passed over it, which is sufficient evidence that this old favorite of our borough will do proportion, it more, of the travelling business. The company last specific invited proposals for rebuilding the bridge, and subsequently to contract with Messrs. Holman, Simon, and Updeground at suiding the portion of the bridge between Foster's island. I the borough. These enterprising contractors commenced operations on the 12th of May last, and have since rebuilt five heavy piers, about forty feet high, with the execution of the foundations and a few feet above low water. which were sound, and two of the wing walls to the abutmen and have hewed and dressed all the timbers, erected the bridge and had it ready to open for travel in the short space of fo months and twelve days from the time they commenced opera-tions upon it. The whole length of the wood work of the bridge is 1,414 feet, and the spans are from two hundred to two hundred and fifty-five feet from centre to centre. The bridge is on the arch and truss plan, with the floor lengthwise, which is different from the general plan of flooring ridges; but, in the manner in which this is constructed, it believed to be an improvement. The timber in this structure is all sound and free from defects, the mechanical work of the very best kind, the plan good, and, in our opinion, it is one of the very best bridges on the Susquehanna, and should re-commend these contractors to all companies having similar structures to erect. tructures to erect.

The plan of the bridge was designed and drawn by Samt Holman, a self-taught architect and self-made man. It reflects

the highest credit upon him, and entitles him to rank among the first architects and bridge builders of the country. [Harrisburg Union.

NEW YORK CORRESPONDENCE.

NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER 28, 1847. Reception of the American Mail-Steamer Washington Bremen .- This pioneer mail-steamer from the United States to Europe left us on Thursday last on her second trip, having undergone important alterations and improvements, which it is confidently believed will add much to her speed, and render her better adapted to a sea-voyage. The second steamer for this line, to be called the Herman, will be launched, it is

said, on Thursday of this week, and will be ready for sea in

early winter.

Hunt's Merchants' Magazine for October, which will be published in a day or two, contains a very interesting article on American mail-steamers, from which, as I have been allowed the use of some of the proof-sheets, I send you rather an extended extract. It has the charm of a highly wrought fancy sketch, while it undoubtedly gives a faithful narrative, by an intelligent eye-witness "not unknown to fame," of the enthusiastic ceremonies attending the reception of our first steamer in Germany. This reception, the writer shows, was in most striking contrast with that extended to the Washington at the English port of Southampton, where every body except "the Southampton Dock Company," seemed to give her most decidedly the cold shoulder. But to the extract

"The North Sea smiled as the ship drew nigh the short of Germany. It was the first American steamer that had ever moved upon that sea, and Capt. Hewitt piloted her himself. The sun broke cheerily as she entered the Weser. Two steamers, decorated with the flags of all nations, came down to meet her. Aloft was the star-spangled banner, and streaming in proud and brotherly union the flag of the Re-public of Bremen, emblazoned with the arms of the city, a large key, emblematic of its local position, as holding and ready to open the door of Germany. With music playing, and cannon firing, the two steamers escorted the Washington and cannon firing, the two steamers escorted the Washington to her moorings at Bremen Haven. The port and all the vessels in the harbor were decorated with flags. A deputation of the municipal authorities came on board, and with a formal address welcomed to Germany the first American mail steamer. One of the attending steamers received on board the mail, Major Hobbie, the directors of the company, and other passengers, and, followed by a numerous escort, started for Bremen, thirty miles distant. As she moved up the river merchant vessels, steamers, lighters row hoars sail house. merchant vessels, steamers, lighters, row-boats, sail-boats, and every craft she met were decked with colors. The Wesel every craft she met were decked with colors. The Weser fishermen, scattered along the line of the river, and even the stolid boors, constantly drudging to keep open the channel, smiled a welcome; while at every village the whole population lined the bank, unused to the noisy welcome of a hurrah, but with beaming eyes expressing the deep feeling of their hearts at this opening of direct steam communication with America. It was, in truth, the opening of a day of promise. A precious messenger had arrived, bringing to them the thoughts, wishes, hopes, feelings, and prospects of near connexions separated by an immense sea. At short intervals the same messenger would come again; at times, indeed, bringsame messenger would come again; at times, indeed, bring-ing tales of bereavement and wo, but in the main to scatter joy and gladness—to cheer the heart of the toiling peasant by frequent and early intelligence of the prosperity and thrift of his friends in America.

"Approaching Bremen the escort of boats became more numerous; and from the ramparts, which form on that side the boundary of the city, the quay was lined with citizens of all ages and sizes, while the bald ing it and every window presented living tableaux, graced by ladies, who, waving handkerchiefs and scattering flowers, welcomed the Americans to Bremen. In the balcony of one house, distinguished by his standing white hair and strongly marked features, and to the Americans on board remarkable for his striking resemblance to General Jackson, was Burgo-master Smidt, for twenty six years Burgomaster of Bremen, and a historic person in Europe; having drawn upon him-self the jealous eye of Napoleon for his liberal opinions, and as the head of disaffection in the Hanse Towns. On the fall of the Emperor he had been sent by those towns as a delegate to the Congress of Vienna, which divided up the continental empires and fixed their territorial limits. The year preceding the city of Bremen had celebated the twenty anniversary of his service as burgomaster; and one of his sons, resident at Louisville, in Kentucky, went out in the Washington to join the family gathering on the fiftieth anniversary of his father's marriage. But the old burgomaster was not reposing upon his honors, or falling back upon his domestic ties; on the contrary, he had on him at that moment the full harness of usefulness. He had been the matter-spirit of Germany in bringing about the consummation this enterprise; and among the thousands and tens of thou sands of German hearts which welcomed the arrival of th Washington, perhaps none beat stronger than his. Escorted by a deputation of Senators, with the crowd opening respect-fully before him, he came on board, and in the name and on behalf of the city welcomed the Americans to Bremen. I the mean time cannon were firing, and a full band on the quay and on board the steamer was playing the national airs of Germany. The music ceased, and all at once changed to Yankee Doodle—in that distant region a heart-stirring sound, and to this home tune, the Americans, each on the arm of purgomaster or senator, were escorted up a staircase, covere ed so as to allow a passage to their carriages, and they escorted to their hotels. To the whole city it seemed

many.
"An early intimation was given that the Senate of Brevengeful, and bloody: the night gloomy, fearful, and dark—
the stillness only broken by the groans of the wounded and arrival of the Washington; but before this could take place 'Hunters' Club' offered the entertainment of a target firing. This came off on Sunday, which, according to the custom of Germany, after morning attendance at church, is

devoted to amusement and social enjoyment.

"The place was an open field, about six miles from the city, surrounded by woods. Entering the barriers, the guests city, surrounded by woods. Entering the ballet received badges constituting them members of the club. the centre of the field, the most conspicuous object, and im-mediately attracting the eye by its fanciful and elegant appearance, was a large circular pavilion, perhaps 200 feet in diameter on the ground, and rising gracefully, in alternate stripes of red and white, to a point. On the top of the staff waved the American and Bremen flags. Under the canopy was an orchestra, and ranges of tables with covers for perhaps 2,000 or 3,000 people, arranged with as much neatness and order as at a hotel. In different parts of the ground were masts to climb, and arrangements for gymnastic and other Next to the pavilion, the balloom was the most striking feature, which, though but emporary structure, was large and tastefully decorated. Be yond was the shooting-ground, and all around were the woods for a stroll. A large portion of the population of Bremen was there—burgomasters, senators, mechanics, and tradeswas there—burgomasters, senators, mechanics, and trades men of every degree; fathers, mothers, husbands, wives, brothers, sisters, and lovers, children and servants, and, form ing a striking feature, peasant women in the costumes of their separate villages, tall and well-formed, with long hair hang-ing down the back, and glittering plate on the crown of the head, all moving harmoniously together—generally knowing each other, free, affable, and social: the rich unpretending, unpresuming, widening the circle of humi

Washington, the Americans were the guests of the day. At the hour for dinner they were brought in from their ram and, with Burgomaster Smidt leading the way, conducted to places at table. Senators and others connected with the enexprise were seated near them. The tent was hung with rated with miniature flags, steamships, and emblems commemorative of the occasion. Thrown among burgomasters senators, and other dignitaries, the Americans were excluded rom the society of the ladies, who graced the other tables and whose presence gave an air of elegance and threw a re finement over manners which would perhaps not always be found at a 'target-firing.' While at dinner our hosts, 'the honters,' with rifles laid aside, but in costume, took their places in the orchestra, and played and sang the national airs of Germany and America. One, in a fit of enthusiasm, wrote the Washington Polka, which was played on the spot, and is probably now in print on its way to this country. other, from the orchestra, in his hunter's dress, and surrounded by his associate thunder's ed by his associate 'hunters,' made a long speech at us in German, which we could not understand, but in which the frequent use of the words 'Washington' and 'America,' the eyes, assured us that he was giving us a 'hunter's welcome.' Major Hobbie responded, and had the advantage of having around him a party who understood and appreciated the pecu-liarly felicitous character of his reply. After dinner the company again scattered. The ball room was a favorite gather ing-place; waltzing, gymnastics, and shooting, all had their votaries, and many paired off for a stroll in the woods. The Americans walked to a beautiful country-seat in the neighbor hood, and about dark returned to the ground. The hunter were waiting for them, drawn up outside of the tent, for a procession. Places were assigned them. Burgomaster Smid ook the arm of one of the directors, and, with the band play Washington's March, they were escorted across ground. Reaching the other extremity, the hunters opened, and the guests moved between them, and were brought to a stand in front of a large illuminated frame-work. Cannon were fired, and from the frame-work flashed out, in letters of fire, the name of 'Washington.' At the same moment the hunters sent up a shout which shook the air, 'Washington and America.' Rockets and fire-balls lighted up the darkness of the scene, and showed all around the stern features of men and the gentle faces of women beaming with enthusiasm. A friend, at the request and on behalf of the Americans, answered, 'Germania!' The hunters took up the
word, and as the light died away the stirring shout from a

Cruz.

Sergeant Moont, of Capt. King's Dayton company of
Ohio volunteers, was killed by the accidental discharge of a
gun, in Mexico, while on the march from Puebla to Vera

thousand manly voices 'Germania and America!' rung in

"The next day the Senate gave a stately dinner. In th The next day the Senate gave a stately dinner. In the uncertainty as to the time of the Washington's arrival, no invitations had been sent to the interior, but delegates were present from several of the adjoining States. It was understood that the Crown Prince of Prussia would have been there, but the Diet was in session at Berlin, and his presence was required at the capital. Prussia was represented by Barron Patow, Secretary for Foreign Affairs, and delegates from Hanover, Brunswick, Oldesburg, and other States assisted. Manover, Brunswick, Oldenburg, and other States assisted, manifesting that all Northern Germany sympathized in this opening of direct communication with America. Rarely has there assembled at one board a more respectable or venerable-looking body of men, or more undivided in sympathy with the cause which brought them together. The room was beautifully decorated with the flags of the different German States, and at the head, crossing each other, were those of the United States and Bremen. On the coming in of the roast, being the point of the dinner recognised for such purposes, according to the custom of Germany, the venerable fer Smidt rose and said :

"He designated the arrival of the Washington on the Weser as an event which had converted hopes into reality-speculations into facts; it was this which had brought to ether those present of the American and German nations in all the world," he said, "there are no two countries which are so well calculated for a mutual interchange as the United States of America and the United States of Germany. Neither of them possesses any colonies, nor does either wish for any; and in this respect both escape the jealousy of colonial

emind you of the fact that, after the glorious end of the American war of independence, Bremen vessels were the first which unfurled their sails to visit the shores of the young transatlantic Republic; and as on the western horizon of liberty one star after another has made its appearance, so the vessels of Bremen have continued progressively to steer their course in that direction. This fact, as it would appear, has course in that direction. This fact, as it would appear, has not been forgotten in America, and as if in return the United States now send us their first transatlantic steamer, thinking that the best key to Germany is the Bremen key; and in the same spirit, he concluded, in the name of my fellow-citizens, I offer a hearty welcome to the Washington, as the worthy pioneer of an enterprise which is destined to open a direct intercourse between two great nations.

direct intercourse between two great nations.

"Perhaps no man ever stood higher in the estimation of his fellow-citizens than Burgomaster Smidt; and the spirit with which his toast was received showed that the sentiment contained was no less acceptable than the person who of

"To the toast in honor of the President of the United States "To the toast in honor of the President of the United States, and of the Hon. Cave Johnson, Postmaster General, Major Hobbie responded. His exposition of the circumstances under which the line was established—of the large and liberal views of the Postmaster General—was listened to with much interest; and the glowing expression of his hope that the mail line to Bremen would be the means of drawing close together in the bonds of amity and mutual good offices the United States and the great German nation, met a warm response in States and the great German nation, met a warm response is every heart. Baron Patow, in the name of the German States, offered as a toast the city of Bremen; and, in remind ing the company of the importance of the ocean as being the great highway which united nations all over the world by commercial intercourse, he begged to offer his good wishes for commercial intercourse, he begged to offer his good wishes for the further success of that city, which, in this enterprise, as in many others, had been foremest of the German States in opening the way. Captain Hewitt's interesting acknowledg-ment of the toast to himself, apologizing for his ship if there had been any failure to meet their expectations, on the ground that it was only on the 7th of September preceding that her keel was laid, and that the carpenters were still at work upon her when she left the dock at New York, kindled his audi-ence. Mr. Stephens, the Vice President of the company, acknowledged the powerful co-operation of the Germans in acknowledged the powerful co-operation of the Germans in the enterprise which he had the honor in part to represent, and particularly of the city of Bremen. He might say much of this city, its historic associations, its monuments and public institutions, its enterprise and its hospitality, but he chose rather to express his admiration for that which it had not. It had no custom-house, nor restrictions of any kind upon trade. Mr. S. read a letter, signed by all the directors of the company, requesting of the Senate their acceptance of a model of the Washington, prepared by Mr. Westervelt, the builder. Simultaneously, and unexpectedly to most present, the beautiful model, six feet long, was borne in on the shoulders of eight native Bremeness, residents in and citizens of the United States. This was received with a storm of enthusiasm, when Mr. Oelrichs, an associate director, a native of Bremen, returned after years of absence, and endeared to all present by early ties, put a seal upon the enthusiasm of the evening by announcing the intention of the company that the next ship which came to them should bear the name of 'Hermann,' a name identified with German history and poetry—Hermann being the deliverer of Germany from the Roman, as Washing-

on was of America from the British voke. "The next day the festivity was returned on board the Washington, at Bremen Haven, where the sight of the ship, its great size, and the beauty of its accommodations confirmed and realized all expectations. The day ended with a visit to the dock, then in process of construction, to be the largest in the world, undertaken by the city of Bremen alone, at an expense of more than a million of dollars, for the express use of the American mail steamers, free of all dock charges.

"But the most important feature connected with the reception of the Washington at Bremen, showing the true appreciation of the object our Government had in view in establishing the line, (and in this respect most strongly in contrast with the course of things in England,) was the facility afforderal. In Senator Duckwitz, of the Post Office Department, Major Hobbie found an able and ready coadjutor, full of enterprise and energy, and competent to treat and arrange upon the 'go-ahead' system of our own country. The basis of an arrangement was agreed upon, by which the post office of Bremen undertook to distribute our mails over the whole North of Europe, through Russia, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, over all Germany, and, when the railroad should be completed to Trieste, over the Grecian Archipelago, around the whole shores of the Mediterranean, up to Constantinople and the Black Sea, even over to Egypt, and down the Red Sea to

"The practical operation of this would be, that the Gerent in Iowa could go up to the village nearest his farm, drop his letter in the post office, and, postage paid or not, it would go direct to his friend in the heart of Silesia, on the banks of the Danube, or on the borders of the Black

First night of the new Theatre.-The opening of the Broadway Theatre last evening forms quite an era in the history of New York amusements. Though some portions of the exterior of the building and its fittings are in an unfinished state, it presented on the whole a grand and brilliant spectacle, both inside and out, and the opening-night went off with great success. The house was filled, holding probably between four and five thousand persons. The performances of the evening showed that the manager has engaged an excellent stock-com pany, and it is understood that the policy of this theatre will be rather opposed to the objectionable system of high starring. Besides the immense throng within, Broadway was filled during the evening in front of the theatre and for some distance each way by multitudes, attracted by the party and magnificent appearance of the building.

The width of the building in front is seventy-five feet, and the height seventy-one. All the front windows are filled with stained glass. Large American flags were extended from the top and front, and above the balcony were arranged thirteer arge glass globes, lighted with gas, in allusion to the thireen original States. The interior of the theatre is lighted by thirteen rich chandeliers, and the whole number of gas-lights in and about the building is said to be about seven hundred. The gas is of a superior quality, manufactured from oil, in the rear basement of the building. To guard against fire a large reservoir on the top of the building is to be kept constantly filled with a hundred tons of water, with suitable hose attached. The fitting up of the theatre within is in a very costly and elegant style. The pit is transferred from the ground-floor to the third tier, and in place of the usual pit the inclined plane of the first tier is extended clear down to orchestra; and these seats, occupying the place of the usual pit, are all entered from the first tier, and charged the same price-one dollar. The second-tier seats are fifty cents, and all above are twenty-five cents. The seats in the first tier consist of elegant sofas, amounting in cost to about four thousand dollars. The standing curtain in front of the drop (instead of green, the usual color) is a rich and costly damask silk The heavy drop-curtain itself is finely painted, representing scenery in Switzerland. The balance-weight for the movement of this curtain is one ton.

A new play by Mrs. Mowarr, a native authoress and actress, was produced last night at the Park, and is to be repeated this evening. New York seems to be laying out quite largely for amusements the coming winter.

In Hingham, Massachusetts, they have the oldest inhabita ble church in North America. There are the ruins of one in Jamestown, Virginia, which is older than this; but this is the oldest now occupied in the country. It was built one hundred and sixty years ago, and in it is some of the timber of the ailt by the first settlers in 1635 or 1636. It is perectly sound, and almost as hard as iron.

POWERS'S STATUES.

[BY ORVILLE DEWEY.]

I cannot easily express the pleasure I have had in looking at

these statues. I should be almost afraid to say how they impress me in comparison with other works of art. The most power-ful, certainly, of all the statues in the world is the Apollo di

Belvedere. That is grandeur. If we descend a step lower

and seek for beauty, I confess that I have nowhere felt it as

in these works of Powers; in his Eve, that is to say, and in

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the "Greek Slave." I do not mean the beauty of mere form, of the moulding of limbs and muscles. In this respect it i very likely that the Venus de Medici is superior to the Eve and the Greek Girl. But I mean that complex character of beauty which embraces with muscular form the moral sentiment of a work. And looking at this last trait, I fearlessly ask any one to look at the Venus and at the Greek Girl, and then to tell me where the highest intellectual and moral beauty is found. There cannot be a moment's doubt. There is no sentiment in the Venus but modesty. She is not in a situation to express any sentiment, or any other sentiment. She has neither done any thing nor is going to do any thing, nor is she in a situation to awaken any moral emotion. There she stands, and says, if she says any thing, "I am all-beautiful, and I shrink a little from the exposure of my charms !" Well she may. There ought to be some reason for exposure besides beauty; like fidelity to history as in the Eve, or help-less constraint as in the Greek Girl. Nay, according to the true laws of art, can that be right in a statue which would be wrong, improper, disgusting in real life? I am so bold as to doubt it. Art proposes the representation of something that exists or may properly and beautifully exist in life. And I doubt whether statuary or painting have any more business to depart from that rule than poetry. And suppose that an epic poem, for the sake of heightening the charms and attractions of its heroine, should describe her as walking about naked!

Could it be endured? Nor any more do I believe that sculpture, without some urgent cause, should take a similar liberty. A draped statue can be beautiful, and can answer all the ordinary purposes of a work of art; witness Canova's Hebe, and the Polymnia in the Louvre, an ancient work. And I doubt not that ancient art would have given us more examples of this kind if the moral delicacy had been equal to the genius that inspired it. I trust that Christian refinement, reaking away from the trammels of blind subjection to the antique, will supply the deficiency. But, at any rate, the statues of Mr. Powers are entirely free from this objection. She who walked in the bowers of primeval innocence had never

but I must add another trait." I feared to have him touch it : but when I next saw the work, that expression of eager desire was added, which doubtless fills up the true ideal of the cha-I do not wish to speak of this work in any general term of

thought of apparel-had not yet been ashamed to find herself

devoid of it; and she is clothed with associations which scarce-

ly permit others to think of the possession or want of it. She is represented in this work as standing. Her left hand hangs

negligently by her side; her right holds the apple; and upon

this, with the head a little inclined, her countenance is fixed; and in this countenance there are beautifully blended a me-

ditation, a sadness, and an eagerness. When I first saw this

statue, or model rather, the last of these expressions was not

given. I said to the artist, "I see here two things; she me-

litates upon the point before her ; and she is sad at the thought

of erring." He said, "Yes; that is what I would express,

ommonplace praise. The world will see it, the skilful will udge of it, and I have no doubt about their verdict. Much as I admire this statue, I confess that the Greek Slave nterests me more deeply. I have spoken of the want of sentiment in the Venus. The form is beautiful, but the face is confessedly insipid. The Greek Slave is clothed all over with sentiment; sheltered, protected by it from every profane eye. Brocade, cloth of gold, could not be a more complete protection than the vesture of holiness in which she stands. For what does she stand there? To be sold; to be sold to a Turkish harem! A perilous position to be chosen by an artist of high and virtuous intent ! A perilous point for the artist,

being a good man, to compass. What is it? The highest point in all art. To make the spiritual reign over the corporeal; to sink form in ideality; in this particular case, to make the appeal to the soul entirely control the appeal to sense; to make the exposure of this beautiful creature foil the base intent for which it is made; to create a loveliness such that it charms every eye, and yet that has no value for the slavemarket, that has no more place there than if it were the loveliness of infancy; nay, that repels, chills, disarms the taste that would buy. And how complete is the success! I would fain assemble all the licentiousness in the world around this rity by it! There stands the Greek Girl in the slave-market, with a charm as winning as the eye ever beheld, and every sympathy of the beholder is enlisted for the preservation of her sanctity; every feeling of the beholder is ready to execrate and curse the wretch that could buy such a creature! There she stands, with a form less voluptuous than the Venus de Medici, but if possible more beautiful to my eye; manacles clasp her wrists and a chain unites them; her head is turned aside a little; and then her face-I cannot describe it-I can only say that there is the finest imaginable union of intellectual beauty, touching sadness, and in the upper lip the slightest possible curl, just enough to express mingled disdain and esignation. The thought of a fate seems to be in her face,

and perhaps nothing could better bring to its climax the touching appeal of innocence and helplessness. I will only add, that Mr. Powers's work seems to me to be characterized by a most remarkable simplicity and chasteness Nature is his guide, to the very letter. No extravagance, no straining after effect, no exaggeration to make things more beautiful; all is calm, sweet, simple Nature. The chasteness in these statues is strongly contrasted with the usual voluptuousness of the antique, and it is especially illustrated by the air of total unconsciousness in the Eve and the Greek Girl. This is a trait of delicacy, in my opinion, altogether higher than the shrinking attitude and action of most of the antique statues of Venus.

PENSACOLA, SEPTEMBER 17, 1847.

Our old friend, Judge GARNIER, committed suicide last night (September 16) by drowning himself. I have always been under the impression that he was about one of the happiest men in this city; but such was not the case. From letters he wrote to several of his friends, and which were dated some time back, it appears he had for some time past been making his arrangements to commit the deed. He assigns as his reason "poverty;" that he had but \$120, which was in Mr. Hyer's chest, and that it would take all of that to pay his debts and bury him decently. He wrote a few lines PENSACOLA, SEPTEMBER 17, 1847. pay his debts and bury him decently. He wrote a few lines at midnight to Dr. Smith, which he gave to a black boy, and told him to hand it to Dr. Smith early in the morning, which was to inform where his body might be found. He had every was to inform where his body might be found. He had every thing arranged. He directed notes to all to whom he was indebted, even to his washerwoman. He had his clothes in which to be buried on the bed, and directed where every thing might be found. He sewed two large bricks in a towel and tied them to his back, and pinned a towel over his breast and back, and walked down to the end of the wharf with his cloak around him and a cap on. When he got to the place, he laid his cloak down, placed his cap on it, put a brick in his cap, and, tying one end of a rope to the end of the wharf and the other end around his waist, threw himself into the water, where he was found this morning. Last night at dusk be walked down on the wharf, as was his custom every even-ing, with Mr. Hyer, Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Kelly, and Mr. Abrens, and was perfectly cool, speaking of the Mexican war, &c., and his letters and the note written at midnight were very

MELANCHOLY .- On Saturday last Mr. W. SMITH was killed at the regimental parade on the Saluda side, whilst running a horse-race. He was thrown against a tree and died immediately. We understand that the deceased was a most excellent carpenter, and has left a wife and twelve children, who lent carpenter, and has not been dependent upon him for a support.

[Abbeville (S. C.) Banner.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.-The brig Columbia sailed from Philadelphia on Friday morning for Boston, with a cargo of coal, and on Saturday morning, while going down before the wind, (when opposite Newcastle,) Capt. PIERCE was struck by the gaff and knocked overboard, and, before the boat could be lowered to his assistance, drowned. The blow was so severe as altogether to disable him from making any effort after falling overboard. What adds to the horror of the accident alling overboard. What adds to the horror of the accident is the fact that his wife and two children were on board the vessel at the time, and saw the father and husband sinking without being able to render any assistance. The Columbia belongs to Belfast, Maine, where Capt. Pierce and family,